nent them, taking the children, for whom iy of the shows and treats are especially wided. The country people, in holiday garb I spirits, are seen at these fairs in great nume, an interesting sight to such Americans as e still "in a state of grace," as good republics. and intelligent enough to contrast these niling, well-dressed, and evidently well-fed peole with the miserable peasants of monarchical

For us the most enjoyable was the fete at Bougival, a village on the Seine just below us. Its chief feature a sort of aquatic tournament, carried through with immense spirit and gayety. by clubs of boating men, or canotiers. A double line of slender boats are rowed up and down the river. At the stern of each canot is a narrow platform, on which stands a gaily-costumed canotier wielding a sort of lance with a very blunt end. As the boats pass each other the antagonists engage, and he is the best fellow who can maintain his own footing and topple the other fellow into the Seine. It is a very exciting contest and great fun. The weather was so warm that we were more inclined to envy the vanquished hero than the victor.

I never shall forget a dramatic entertainment we witnessed at that Bouginal fair in one of the show tents. It was a condensed but not exactly expurgated version of one of Moliere's comedies given by a company of marionnettes, very small but wonderfully well managed. Any-thing funnier I never saw. The admittance was not dear-one sou. As we found it thus reasonable, we filled all the seats left vacant by our party with peasant children, and when we witnessed their grateful pleasure had a little taste of the pure benevolent joy with which that self-indulgent philanthropist, George W. Childs, so often gorges himself. How those children applauded! how we all applauded till the little marionnettes came out to bow their thanks, proud and elated-so much elated that in some cases their feet failed to touch the stage by an

I am asked about the cost of summer living in Paris. About the same, I fancy, as in winter, though less by leaving out the item of fuel. Still, that saving may be more than balanced by indulgence in ices and excursions. Paris is without doubt the Circe of cities, dangerously fascinating to such as through defective moral training are ripe and ready to submit to her wicked wiles; but I believe true virtue and integrity are as safe there as here. On the whole, Paris, even in summer, is not a bad place for "good Americans to go to when they die," to ride on the tops of those grand three-horse om-nibuses in the cool of the evening and stroll amid the gay crowds of the boulevards, especially as, being invisible, they need not be left, when "Completi" is the word, and being intangible, they cannot be thrown down and run over by those same omnibuses on the silent as-

Paris has no morgue for spooks. GRACE GREENWOOD.

FOR SUMMER WEAR.

Tes gowns for summer wear are made of thin Bias folds of crepe or foulard are chosen in Paris for neckwear in preference to either linen

Blouses of several hues worn with the same skirt will give the tennis girl a touch of that variety which spices life. Sleeves grow loose and looser, and are often

presmented at top with a separate braided bit, to which there are braided shoulder pieces and Silk-warp alpaca is a material recently intro-

duced in London, and great things are expected from it. It is more supple than pure wool alpaca

A long single puff gathered into an embroidered band just below the elbow makes a sleeve much liked for summer cotton frocks, but only she who has dainty dimpled wrists and forearm can wear it with impunity.

French women no longer wear ribbons tied inside the collar, but substitute wide ties of crape or of foulard silk. These have rather full friils of wide lace, and are knotted in large bows. Other ties are in soft silk with scalloped edges. The preference is for white or soft tints rather than for bright colors. Silk or woolen waists soiled or frayed about

the neck can be made better than new by cuting down V-shape back and front, binding tly and putting in a shirred or pleated guimpe the weiling-net, lace or muslin that contrasts the color. A puff of the same stuff ed around the band makes

en is among the new and y things ma s in Boston for Saratoga. The only remarkable thing about it is its faithful adherence to simple Japanese models. The sleeve and neck facings are of silk in plain colors, and the sash is passed twice around the waist and tied in front. The sleeves are caught together at the wrist by jeweled brooches, so as to make a pockét.

A pretty toilet worn by a lady artist at a reception, recently, was made of cream-colored broche crape. The sleeves were very becoming to the wearer, who is blessed with a superabundance of flesh, for they were made of a it. This is a very good idea for those to whom nature has been overkind, for the straight lines running from shoulder to wrist take off a great deal of the look of too solid flesh without the aid

The young girl's hair-pin for all informal occasions is the silver pin. With coils, twists, loops, all manner of simple designs in white or oxydized silver she fastens her bright hair. Silver pins are summer pins, because they offer such an opportunity to the summer girl. Is she a tennis player! Her hairpins show the tennis racket and ball. Does she ride? Her pins are coiled into whip lashes at the first opportunity. Does she row! What is easier than an oar in silver? The most popular silver pins are the pins of the yachting girls, plain hairpins with a chain or a length of rope for the loop at the top,

Hairpins for adorament, with no thought of use, to make beautiful the evening coiffure are the aristocrats of the species for looks and for cost as a matter of course. Balls of gold, some plain, more engraved, more yet studded with jewels are favorite pins for yellow hair. Enameled flowers in all the delicate tints of nature are more elaborate than these. A spray of lilies of the valley, with leaves in green gold is a new design and worth \$85. A bunch of sweet peas is another novelty costing \$94. A cluster of forget-me-nots, smaller and simpler, but very pretty, is worth \$28.

The enormous tournure has totally disappeared in the most fashionable circles, and the deft modiste is now trying her hand at skillfully draping a gown so that it shall stand out stylishly and gracefully, without the aid of either wire or buckram. This is done by simply making the drapery at the back of sufficient width. Large pours are in very bad taste. The art appears to be in slightly raising the soft folds in the way they most naturally fall, taking care that as a whole the drapery does not give the impression of too great width. These folds dispose themselves differently on almost every figure.-New York Post.

Whitelaw Reid's "Conceit."

San Francisco Chronicle. Touching the late adventure of Colonel Nichclas Smith the other day, a little story is recalled of his visit to San Francisco, when he was a prominent figure in society for awhile. He

was talking of his marriage. Whitelaw Reid was mentioned and the handsome Colonel said: "That man Reid has the most overpowering vanity I ever heard of. You have no idea what a vain, concerted fellow he is. When I was married he was at the wedding, simply one of the many invited, and of course I was being married. Before the bride arrived Reid began to fidget and fuss. He felt in all his pockets for something which he could not find.

"What's the matter, Whitelaw? I asked "Twe forgotten my gloves. I must go back after them. " 'Good God, man,' I said, 'who do you suppose will look at you to-day? I never saw such

A Guileless Bride.

vanity."

"Jinny!" screamed an Arkansas women to a girl of pineteen, seated in a fence corner, with a rapt expression on her innocent young face. 'Whacher want?" replied the pensive maid-

"Whacher doin' out thar?" "Aw, jist a-playin' in the sand an' watchin' a ant fight."

"Well, cayn't you find nothin' better'n that to do on your weddin' day. Now you march right in hyar an' put on your shoes and curi your hair, and git into that new green and red kaliker gound. And be mighty spry, too; it's bad luck to delay a weddin', and your Paw and the preacher and Jim'll be here 'fore you're fixed if you don't fly 'round. And don't let me ketch you playin' in that sand pile with your weedin duds on, or I'll whurp ye; even if ye air merried, so I will!"

Another Day Begun,

"Hush!" he whispered, with a warning gesture. "Isn't that the night watchman's rattle?" "No. Mr. Sampson," replied the girl, suppress ing a fawn. I that is the cook grinding the coffee for breakfalt."

A Safe Prediction.

San Francisco Chronicle Predictions are always dangerous, but there is not much hazard in making the forecast that Great Britain will adopt protective laws before the United States abandons her present position

TRAVEL IN MEXICO. Attractions Offered to Tourists in Search of Diversion or Health-A Foreign Country.

Correspondence of the Indianapolis Journal. DURANGO, Mexico, July 16 .- Within a few years past it has become quite as common for those possessing a taste for travel and having the ability to gratify it, to go from home during the winter months as often as in the summer. The truth is that winter travel, in a favorable climate, is far preferable to a journey in any direction while the mercury is frantically climb-

ing to the top of the thermometer.

It may doubtless be doing a favor to a certain class of your readers to direct their attention to the attractions offered by Mexico, not alone on ac count of the uniform pleasant temperature and the purity of atmosphere, but also because of the peculiarities of the people. Their modes of dress, manner of living, their social customs, daily habits and the style of architecture are unique and interesting, and will all afford a constant diversion to the tourist who has never traveled in foreign countries. Mexico is not lacking in a variety of natural scenery in mountains and valleys, extinct volcanoes, mineral cliffs, lakes and rivers, differing in some degree from those to be found elsewhere, but all interesting, not only in themselves, but also because of some historic association-some rare event of the Aztec reign, the Spanish conquest, or the French and American invasions.

One does not always desire, even if he can afford the expense, to cross the ocean to see the people of another nation in their own homes and engaged in their daily employments. Our nearest neighbor, separated from us by a stream which, for the greater part of the year, is but a mere rivulet, contains a population as distinct and different from our own people as though separated from us by thousands of miles of land and sea. The Mexico of to-day, however, is hardly what it was ten years ago. The Mexico of five years hence will be vastly different from that of to-day. Railroads and a large and constant influx of foreign population are making many changes in the customs, and modifying the peculiarities of the natives. The seekers after strange and novel sights, who have a desire to see a peculiar people, who live and dress n a peculiar way, still retaining many of the habits of their Indian ancestors, must come here. very soon or forever lose the opportunity of seeing what is so strangely interesting and

queer to every visitor at this time. It is perfectly safe and pleasant to visit this country at any season of the year. Of course it would not be prudent to go to Vera Cruz and some other points on the Gulf or on the west coast, but the interior, generally, is quite as healthy as Indiana or Missouri. May and June are the hottest months in some parts of Mexico, while in others the temperature is highest in July and August. The custom of the people is to remain indoors at midday, or say from 12 to 3 o'clock, and as a rule the business houses are closed during those hours, and the streets of the towns are almost deserted. These hours are devoted to dining and to the national "siesta," or midday nap, which is almost uni-versally indulged in by the natives.

There is an erroneous impression entertained by those who have never visited Mexico that this is an unhealthy, disagreeable and exceedingly warm country to visit during the summer months. The contrary is the case. Mexico is for the most part an elevated country, and elevation overcomes the temperature of low latitudes. Take the elevated portions of Mexico, such as the capital and other cities and towns of easy access by the Central and National railways, and the extreme days of summer will scarcely average 80°, while the prevailing temperature will show a record of about 70°. At the City of Mexico the breeze from the not very distant snow-capped mountains renders the weather quite enjoyable, and people rather seek the sun than avoid it. The contrast between Mexican and Northern winters is still more striking, and this is a splendid country to visit if one desires to avoid the severe cold of a North American winter. Visitors should provide good covering for the feet, not heavy, but strong and comfortable. They will also find warm underclothing and light-weight overcoats quite convenient for morning and evening wear, and umbrellas should be carried for protection against the sun on extreme days. At night one or more blankets are always necessary to the comfort of the sleeper. In many of the hotels soap is not furnished to the guests, and, being very expensive, the toilet case should be provided with

a supply sufficient for the entire trip. In Mexico, however bot the day may be, if one can only find a spot of shade or remain within a thick-walled adobe house, the heat will never be oppressive as it often is in countries further north. The rainy season begins in June and continues until the latter part of September. During this time the rain descends in copious showers for some hours during almost every day, but, as a rule, the clouds pass away at night and the stars, which here seem to possess a peculiar beauty, shine with the luster of polished gold. During eight months of the year, say from October to May, daily sunshine and pleasant weather can be depended upon with almost absolute certainty. There is a great waste of good picnic weather in this country, as no one here indulges in that sort of recreation. In most of the cities of Mexico no provision is made for the heating of buildings, and it is rare that the use of heating apparatus becomes necessary, except in some of the more elevated localities. In the capital, and at other points of similar altitude, the atmosphere is somewhat light and rare, and the visitor from less elevated localities will experience, for a few days, an unpleasant sensation of chilliness and perbaps a slight difficulty in breathing, but these will wear off in a short time, and every hour thereafter will be truly enjoyable. The nights, at all seasons, are cool and bracing, and an extra wrap or over-garment is an essential for evening and early marning wear during a large portion of the year. The natives of the poorer class are apparently quite comfortable dressed in suits of unbleached muslin or cotton prints while their children manage to live and thrive in no other garment than a shirt of the same

material, which barely reaches to the knees. Thousands of Americans have made the jour ney to Colorado, having for one principal object the trip to the summit of Pike's Peak, and have been amply rewarded for all their time and trouble. But the traveler will find in Mexico Mount Orizaba, the peak which rises 3,000 feet above Matterhorn of the Alps, and nearly 4,000 feet above the summit of Pike's Peak. From the capital may be seen the twin volcanic mountains of Iztaccibuatl and Popocatepetl, a climb to the tops of which, especially the former will test the endurance and courage of the strongest of lung and coolest of nerve. Going to Puebla, a view is obtained of one of the most charming valleys of the world. The great cathedral of Puebla, whose walls are of onyx, with its wealth of old tapestries and paintings and its portraits of the bishops of former centuries, is worthy the inspection of every intelligent traveler. Passing on to the decaying city of Cholula, one can climb the Toltec pyramid, and from its summit reflect upon the ravages of time as he looks upon the ruins of a city which, at the time of the invasion under Cortes, contained 20,000 houses, while at the present day its entire

population is only about 5,000. While Mexico, for various reasons, is not a country which the average active American would select as a place for permanent residence. yet there might be enumerated hundreds of at tractions that it offers to those who travel for diversion, for information, or in search of health. It is filled with grand mountains, lovely valleys. ancient ruins of bistoric cities, fields of battles. evidences of the civilization of that unique people, the Aztecs, and now contains a population-a mixture of Spanish, Moorish and Indian bloodwhose daily life furnishes an interesting study to every observant stranger. The invalid, seek ing a climate shorn of the rigors of the Northern States, will here find a land of cloudless skies and healthy airs-a land where "spring returns with every rising sun." D. W. G.

Only Average Honesty. A group of gentlemen were talking in Willard's Hotel lobby last night about Honest John Sherman. "I suppose," said one gentleman to another, "he's as honest as the average. Anyhow, you don't want any phenomenal degree of honesty in a public man.

"That reminds me," said Representative Allen, of Mississippi, "of a case that happened down in my county. A man wanted to be appointed deputy sheriff or something of that kind, and he came around with a testimonial, which he wanted everybody to sign, to accompany his petition. The testimonial he had read nimself, and among other things it certified that the petitioner was strictly honest. I read it over and said there was only one word that I desired to strike out in order that I might sign it conscientiously. I just want to strike out the word 'strictly' and insert instead the word, 'tol-

William Tell Outdone.

erably.'"

Paris Dispatch to London Daily Telegraph. A wonderful story has just made its way hither from Cannes; but, as your readers will presently perceive, it would be rather rash to guarantee its strict authenticity. I would, perhars, be more prudent to class it, pending its verification, among the "things that might have been." He this as it may, the tale is worth relating, if only as a novel specimen of Munchausen literature. It happened in this wise: In the forest of Esterel a man and a woman were at canary bird, and the judge sent her up for five vate Collection." "Notes on Japan and Its Hall's H

months old-was lying in its eradle, which had had been meved to the front of their cottage in order that the little cherub might inhale the fresh air under the watchful gaze of its fond parents. Suddenly a noise was heard, and an enormous eagle swooping down from the cerulean sky, seized the babe with beak and claws, and began to soar once more toward the sun, when the distracted father, rushing madly into his hut, took up a gun. Without a moment's hesitation the man pointed his weapon at the cruel bird and fired. The eagle dropped earthward as dead as a door-nail, and its slayer now achieved another feat which would have won him any amount of applause at Lord's. He held out his hands and caught the child as it fell, the little one escaping without so much as a scratch, and returning from its journey into mid-air as "bright as a button." So Tell of immortal renown has now a rival. The only drawback is that a skeptic has hinted that if it were carefully examined the majestic bird might prove

CALVIN S. BRICE.

after all to be only a canard.

Something About the Railroad Millionaire

Who Heads a Democratic Committee. New York Suu. The acceptance by Mr. Calvin S. Brice of -the chairmanship of the campaign committee of the Democratic national committee, introduces a new and strong personality into the conduct of national politics. An estimate of the value of his services to his party may best be formed by a knowledge of the persistent efforts that have been made to induce him to accept the responsibilities of directing the campaign. A week ago to-day he resisted the united pressure of his associates on the national committee, exerted through its chairman. Since then efforts have been made to induce several of the most conspicuous and active men in the party to accept the post, but there seems to have been a combination to force the Ohioan to the front. The movement has been successful. Mr. Brice's own fortune is popularly estimated

ists and railroad men with whom he works is most clearly indicated by the popularly conceived title of that syndicate, which is always spoken of as the Brice-Thomas syndicate, although Gen. Samuel Thomas is the senior and outwardly the more aggressive man of the two. The business of this unincorporated combination of capital or unwritten copartnership is, in a word, the wholesaling of railroads. Messre. Brice, Thomas, and their associates have built a number of roads, reo. ganized others and bought others, and they generally find some one who is willing to pay them more than the cost price of what they have developed. In many of these properties the sellers have retained an interest; bence Mr. Brice is never free from the cares and duties of a large number of directorships and important executive offices.

at \$8,000,000 or \$19,000,000. Less than twenty

years went to its achievement. Mr. Brice's po-

sition in the syndicate or association of capital-

Mr. Brice's life in outline would read somewhat as follows: Born in Denmark, O., Sept. 15, 1845, hence now completing his forty-third year. The common school of his native village and later the public school at Lima, O., absorbed his attention until be was thirteen years old, when he entered the preparatory department of the Miami University at Oxford. A year later be began the usual collegiate course. Before the end of his freshman year, in April, 1861, he enlisted and fought for a year with the Union army in Virginia. The next year he spent in college, from which he graduated in June, 1863. The following year he organized Company E of the One-hundred-and-eightieth Ohio Infantry, and served to the end of the war in the Twenty-third Army Corps in Tennessee, Georgia and the Carolinas. He was appointed Lieutenant-colonel just at the end of the war. From the army he went directly to the law school of the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor. He obtained his degree there in 1866, and was at once admitted to the bar at Cincinnati. Less than a decade of law practice, during which period he made a specialty of corporation law, sufficed to turn his attention to more profitable work. From corporation law he went into corporation management. His first railroad conpection was with the Lake Erie & Western, then in its infancy. The road runs through Lima, which is Mr. Brice's Ohio home, and he has an especial liking for the property which had led him to follow it through all its vicissi-

tudes. He is now its president. Mr. Brice first came prominently before the financial community as one of the projectors of the famous "Nickel-plate" road, legally known as the New York. Chicago & St. Louis Railroad. This enterprise caused a great deal of hard feeling, especially as the builders were able to sell it at a handsome profit. There is no disguising the fact that there are some people who do not use kind words when they speak of Mr. Brice, but their only grievance appears to be that they could not drive as good a bargain

Since then Mr. Brice has been and still

dentified with the East Tennessee, Virginia

& Georgia, the Richmond Terminal system,

the Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic, the control of which has just been sold to the Canadian Pacific Company, the Knoxville & Ohio, and a number of less important properties. Besides, he is one of the active directors in the management of the United States Express Company and is a director of the Chase National Bank. Politically Mr. Brice has always been a Democrat, and, though he has always taken a keen interest in local and national politics, he has never held or sought to hold an office. As evidence of his interest in politics, it may be stated that he has attended every convention of his party in his county, district and State for more than twenty years. He was on the Tilden, Hancock and Cleveland electorial tickets, and was chosen delegate-st-large to the St. | Louis Convention of 1888 by the largest vote cast: hence he headed the Ohio delegation and was subsequently selected to represent the State on the national committee. There is no question as to Mr. Bryce's interest in the present campaign. The fact that he has consented to take the chairmanship of the campaign committee proves his interest. He has taken the post with the view of meeting all the demands that

Although he has been compelled by his business engagements to spend most of his time in this city, and has established a magnificent home at 693 Fifth avenue, Mr. Brice has retained his interest in his native State, which he has shown by preserving his citizenship there. Personally he is a man of a great deal of culture, a voracious and retentive reader, and he enjoys an intellectual tussel even more than a rattling game of poker. Although his offices are within the sound of the babel of the Stock Exchange, its mutations have no special attraction for him. The Stock Exchange for his purpose is a market where he can sell what he does not want or buy such securities as he may want. Neither he nor his operations are ever spoken of on 'Change as features of the market. Yet no one doubts his ability to wake the market up should his inclination ever lead him into it simply as an operator. But he prefers a larger, more comprehensive field than the Stock Exchange affords. As for recreation, outside of his friends, he has a rich store of books and pictures, of which he is a constant and discriminating collector.

may be made upon his time and energies, since

he never accepts an obligation in any other

Mr. Brice's personal appearance suggests, first of all, keenness. No impostor can look him in the face any great length of time. His eyes penetrate. In figure he is about 5 feet 6 in eight, and is compactly but not heavily built. His complexion is of a sandy type. He wearsa full, closely cropped beard, but lets his bair have a little more liberty. In conversation be is charming, especially when he wants to be. and even in the hurry and worry of bu iness his brusqueness is of a pleasant sort, for the reason that he never loses his temper. He ays he cannot afford to. Yet the quickness of his movements, his constant alertness, and decisive way of speaking would lead the casual observer to believe that he might readily become impatient. If precedent counts for anything, Mr. Brice brings to the Democratic campaign an element of success. His sincerity cannot be doubted. for he has taken off his coat and that means business.

Ought to Have Passed. Newark Journal. The ingenuity of some school children in getting over the knotty questions propounded to them in the recent examinations was certainly surprising, according to the stories some of the school teachers tell. One boy in the Summeravenue school, in the Eighth ward, scratched his head for a long time before attempting to "compare the animals of North America with those of Europe." At last, in his desire to say something, he wrote-

"The animals of North America are not as large as those of Europe, but they get there just the same. It goes without saying that the boy didn't

Why He Didn't Want It.

"Darringer, have you a half dollar that you don't want?" "Why certainly. Here it is." The next day:

"Say, Darringer, that half dollar you gave me was a counterfeit." "Yes, Bromley. You asked me if I had a half dollar that I didn't want."

Justice as She Works. Boston Transcript. "Just wait till I get a whack at another crimCURRENT PUBLICATIONS.

Current Literature is the title of a new and novel venture in the periodical line. It is announced on the cover as a magazine of record and review. This is explained, further on, to mean a gossipy review of books and the more important literary publications and a selection from newspapers and magazines of the best or bits of the best contributions found in them. Its object is to furnish busy people -those who have little time for the perusal of the great mass of literature and yet who desire to keep up with the current-with the best and most characteristic matter contained in the various publications. As the editor puts it, it is intended as a sort of clearing-house for literature. It is also intended, by putting in more permanent form the otherwise ephemeral work of the newspaper writer, to assist in the development of literary and journalistic talent. Bright things in prose and verse shall not henceforth be lost if Current Literature can get them, and to this end authors are invited to send marked copies of papers containing efforts which they may regard as especially meritorious. Whatever may be the success of this magazine the first number is likely to make a good impression. It is well printed is carefully arranged and edited, and contains ninety-six pages, ten by fifteen inches in size. Price, \$2.50 per year; 25 cents a number. Published at 42 West Twenty-third street, New

The July number of Belford's Magazine contains a story by Gertrude Garrison, a writer well known to many in this city, who a few years ago did editorial work on the Herald, Review, and other papers in Indianapolis, and for a short time on the Sunday Journal. Since her removal to New York, about six years ago, she has had a wider field, and as one of the editors of the American Press Association articles to which her name has been appended have been much before the newspaper-reading world. Her recent appearance in the field of fiction is an unexpected departure, but "The Wrong Man." as the story in Belford's Magazine is entitled, a complete novel in this July number, gives promise that she will fully sustain herselt in her new work. The story is of wholesome but absorbing interest from first to finish, being far removed from the commonplace style of stories now prevalent in the popular magazines. She displays womanly feeling and discernment in the treatment of her characters, of which there is considerable diversity, and her style at the some time has a masculine directness and vigor, as is shown by her short and energetic sentences. The last two chapters of the novel are exceedingly dramatic, and the denoument is one that is certainly entirely unexpected. Taking "The Wrong Man" as a criterion Mrs. Garrison's success as a writer of fiction may be predicted with

Book News (Philadelphia) for July contains a history of newspaper syndicates and describes their methods and purpose. It says:

"The prices paid for matter published on the syndicate plan varies greatly. Tillotson some-times pays \$500 for a short story by a noted English writer. Allen Thorndyke Rice paid as high as \$100 for 3,000 words on some special subject by an eminent man. The ordinary magazine writers receive from the syndicate from \$1 to \$20 per thousand words for short stories, while the writers of established popularity, like Elizabeth Stuart Phelps, Frances Hodgson Burnett and J. T. Trowbridge, have been paid at the rate of from \$20 to \$50 per thousand words. "Journalists and writers of special articles are paid from \$10 to \$50 per column, the average being about \$15, I should say. The price depends upon the popularity of the writer, and the interest of the article.

"The cost of serial stories runs from \$1,000 to \$10,000, according to the author's fame; for newspaper novels usually sell according to the value of the author's name as an advertising card that will attract readers to subscribing

The July Wide Awake contains a very interest ing account of the education of Helen Keller, a deaf, dumb and blind child, eight years of age, now living in Alabama. This second Laura Bridgman had no systematic training until she was nearly seven years old. She was very quick and bright and had devised means of her own for communicating with her family but was not even acquainted with the deaf and dumb alphabet. At this time her father wrote to Mr. Anagnos, of the Massachusetts School for the Blind, to know if he could send him a teacher who could be of use to his afflicted daughter. A young woman who had been trained in the institution, having been herself nearly blind in her early years, was sent down. She developed much skill in teaching, the child showed great eagerness to learn and her progress, as described in the sketch, was marvelously rapid. Her case has already become quite noted among scientists and many have visited

"The Capitals of Spanish America," by William E. Curtis, is an exceedingly interesting and instructive book. Mr. Curtis was appointed by President Arthur as Secretary of the South American Commission, to investigate and report on the trade relations between the United States and South America, and in that capacity visited all the capitals of the South American States A trained journalist, Mr. Curtis has the close observation, keen analysis and graphic style which go to make an interesting parrative. He had, of course, excellent opportunities for studying the characteristics of the people and the countries he visited and made good wife of them. The result is a book that is readable from beginning to end, and full of things which one wishes to know about South American countries and people. It makes a large volume, and York: Harper & Brothers. Indianapolis: The Bowen-Merrill Company.

A feature of the August Magazine of Art is contribution by Sir John Millais, entitled "Thoughts on Our Art of To-day." A portrait of this celebrated artist accompanies the paper. Some charming illustrations are reproductions of portraits now in the Grosvenor Gallery. "A Painter's House-boat" is an account of a tour taken by a party of English artists in a small boat which was fitted up for their especial use. It suggests the story told in a recent American magazine of a similar tour by canal boat. The accompanying illustrations are delightful. Throughout this number of the magazine is unusually interesting. The frontispiece is after a painting by Missonier, entitled "The Vedette." Cassell & Co., New York.

If there is anyone who desires information as to the best method of filing and preserving newspaper climpings he can find it in "The Writer." Hardly a number of that little magazine but contains a contribution from some literary worker describing a method of his own devising and which is positively the best plan of all. More valuable information is also afforded by this magazine. Among other interesting facts mentioned in the July number is the announcement that the Writesr' Literary Bureau has a standing order for short stories, for which good prices are offered but which it is unable to fill, the demand exceeding the supply of available efforts in that line. Published in Boston. Price, \$1 per year.

"In Castle and Cabin," by George Pellew, of the Suffolk bar, presents the Irish land and home rule question in a new light. The book consists mainly of interviews with representative men in different parts of Ireland, city and country, business men and farmers, landlords and tenants, the rich, the poor and the very poor. If the interviews are not genuine they appear to be. At all events they discuss the question from various stand-points and in all its phases, and, abounding with statements of facts and experiences, they contribute in no small degree to a correct understanding of the subject. Cloth, \$1.50. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. Indianapolis: The Bowen-Merrill Company.

The June number of the Indiana Student, the periodical issued by the students of Bloomington University, is rather notable in its way, and will be of special interest to the pupils of the institution. A portrait of President Jordan forms the frontispiece, and is followed by his address to the graduating class of '88. The feature of the issue is a catalogue of the members of the various secret societies and other organizations in the college. Several fine engravings, representing the emblems of the Greek letter societies, are given. The usual literary features and class gossip complete the number.

The June number of the Art Journal opens with a biographical and historical sketch of William of Wykeham, a noted architect of medieval England. Illustrations of his work are inal," said a New York judge when a \$75,000 taken from Winchester Cathedral. A study of embezzler slipped through his hands by a flaw | art in South Kensington Museum contains illusin the indictment. The next "criminal" was a trations of noted silver panels, cups, and other young girl charged with the abduction of a \$2 | carvings. Other articles are "A Modern Pri-

frontispiece is an etching after Claus Meyer, entitled "Quiet Happiness." International News

Company, New York. Nepoleon Smith is the title of a novel issued by the publishers of "The Judge" and written by a "well-known New Yorker." Whoever the New Yorker may be he is certainly not accustomed to writing fiction. There is enough material in the story for a new Monte Cristo but the incidents are not handled in a way to make the most of them, and the tale is curiously lacking in dramatic force. It is, however, ingenious and interesting and will hold the reader's attention to the end. New York. Paper:

"Footprints of the Pioneers in the Ohio Valey," by W. H. Venable, is a collection of interesting sketches describing the first settlement of Ohio, the organization of the Northwestern Territory, and pioneer life in those times. Interspersed with historical sketches are several short poems on themes connected with the main subject, and many scraps of personal history that give vivacity to the narrative. As a picture of pioneer life in the Mississippi valley it is among the best. Handsomely illustrated. Cloth, \$1. Cincinnati: Robert Clark & Co.

The Silver Cross is the name of a little magazine which is announced as the authorized organ of the order of the "King's Daughters" and "King's Sons." A brief account is given by the president, Mrs. Margaret Bottom, of the purpose of the order, but this is indicated clearly in the motto, "Not to be ministered unto, but to minister in His name." The constitution of the society, its extent and details of its work, are also given. After November the magazine will be ssued monthly. New York. Price \$1 per year.

"The Unity of the Truth in Christianity and Evolution," by J. Max Hark, D. D., is the latest contribution to the literature aiming to demonstrate the harmony of science and religion. Dr. Hark, the author, is a learned minister of the Moravian Church, a profound scholar and clear thinker, and the present work treats a some-what hackneyed theme in an able and original manner. Cloth, gilt top, 80 cents; 10 cents extra for postage. New York: John B. Alden.

"The Russian Peasantry," by Stepniak, is an exhaustive treatise on the agricultural condition, social life and religion of the Russian peasantry. The author has made a thorough study of the subject in all its phases, and is thoroughly in sympathy with it, especially with the relation which the peasantry bear to the political progress and emancipation of Russia. New York: Harper & Bros. Indianapolis: The

"Housekeeping Made Easy," by Christine Terhune Herrick, is a collection of articles which first appeared in Harper's Bazar. It treats of the various phases of household life and duties from the stand-point of a woman who has mastered them all by experience. Such books are useful aids to young housekeepers, though each one must learn for herself and acquire her own experience. New York: Harper & Bros. Iudianapolis: The Bowen-Merrill Company.

A. Knoflach's series of lessons in Spanish, entitled, "Spanish Simplified," is completed with the twelfth number. These lessons are intended for self-instruction as well as for use i schools, and undertake to give a sufficiently full course for all purposes of reading, business and travel. The system of instruction seems very simple and is highly recommended by educators. Price of the set of twelve pamphlets, \$1.20. A. Knoflach, P. O. Box 1550, New York.

"The history of Nicolas Muss" translated from the French of Charles Du Bois-Melly, i an episode of the massacre of St. Bartholomew. It relates in quaint style the thrilling adventure of a young Protestant in Paris during the celebrated massacre, and how he saved the young woman who afterwards became his wife. New York: Harper & Bro's. Indianapolis; The Bowen-Merrill Company.

The "No Name Series," which was so deserv edly popular a few years ago, on account of the general excellence of the books it embraced, has been resumed with a novel entitled "The Colonel's Opera Cloak." It is an exceedingly clever and well written story, and evidently by an American author. Paper covers, 50 cents. New York: Roberts Bros. Indianapolis: The Bowen-Merrill Company. "The Black Arrow," a novel by Robert Louis

Stevenson, will commend itself to the large circle of his admirers. The scene is laid in England in the Middle Ages, and, in plot, treatment and style, the story has much of the flavor of "The Outlaws of Tunstall Forest." Paper covers, 50 cents. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. Indianapolis: The Bowen-Merrill Com-Roberts Brothers, New York, publish a new

novel by Edward E. Hale, entitled "Mr. Tangier's Vacations." Mr. Hale's stories are all of the very first class, and lovers of good reading should not let any of them pass without perusal Paper, 50 cents: cloth, \$1 New York: Roberts Bros. Indianapolis: The Bowen-Merrill Compa-Harper & Brothers, New York, publish in

Mirbridge," a novel by James Payn. Mr. Payn is one of the best of contemporary novelists, and whatever he writes can be read with pleasure. His plots are skillful, his characters well drawn and his style clean and finished. The English Statesman Series is continued with "Oliver Cromwell," by Frederick Harri

their Franklin Square Library "The Mystery of

Chicago, returning the same day. Leave Indianapolis It is a condensed and yet comprehensive sketch of the life, character and career of the Protector. and, incidentally, of the revolution. Clotb, 60 cents. New York: Macmillan & Co. Indianapolis: The Bowen-Merrill Company

Numbers 3 and 4 in D. Appleton & Co.'s Town

and Country Library Series are "For Fifteen Years," a novel translated from the French of Louis Ulbach, and "A Counsel of Perfection." by Lucas Malet, author of "Colonel Enderby's Wife," etc. Paper covers, 50 cents each. The twelve papers originally published in the

Forum on "Books that have helped me," are reprinted in pamphlet form, by D. Appleton & Co. These papers have been a good deal talked about, and being by well-known writers, make good literary reading. Paper, 30 cents. "A Hard-won Victory," a novel, by Grace

Denio Litchfield, is a bright, entertaining and well-written story; without being remarkably strong, it is decidedly clever. Cloth, \$1. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. Indianapolis: The Bowen-Merrill Company. "Laila, a Tale of Finmark," is a novel trans-

lated from the Norwegian of Prof. G. A. Tviis. It is a simple but interesting story of Finn life and character. Cloth, \$1. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. Indianapolis: The Bowen-Merrill Company. Harper & Bro.'s publish Mr. William Black's

new novel, "The Strange Adventures of a House-

Boat," in green cloth, uniform in style with the author's other works, price \$1.25. It is handsomely illustrated. For sale by the Bowen-Merrill Company. "Hymns and Tones as Sung at St. Thomas's Church, New York," is a collection of church music by George F. Warren. The hymns are standard and the tunes are beautiful. New

York: Harper & Bros. Indianapolis: Tae

Bowen-Merrill Company. "Mr. Messon's Will," a new novel by H. Rider Haggard, author of "She," etc., is published by Harper & Bros. in book form, uniform in style with the author's other works. The Bowen-Merrill Company.

D. Appleton & Co., New York, publish "A Little Maid of Acadie," by Marian C. L. Reeves. It is issued in the Gainsborough Series, in uniform style with the other volumes: paper covers, 25 cents.

The J. B. Lippincott Company, Philadelphia, publish "The Honorable Mrs. Vereker," a novel by the "Duchess," in their series of select novels, issued monthly. Paper covers, 25 cents. "A Dark Secret," a novel by Eva Catherine

Clapp, is published by Laird & Lee, Chicago, in their Pastime Series, the volumes of [which are issued monthly. Paper covers; 25 cents. Summer Reading Library of Macmillan & Co.,

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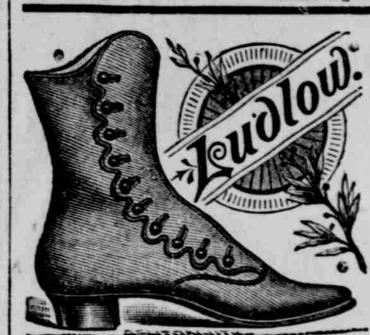
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